Morning Oregonian.

VOL. II. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 11, 1862. NO. 266.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK,
Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, (Sunday excepted), and furnished to subscribers in Portland at Twenty-Five Cents per week, payable to the carrier. It will be forwarded to any part of the State by Mail at **$8 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; 2 50 for three months.** ADVERTISING.—Five lines, (nonpareil), per week $1 50; Each additional five lines 50 cents.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum. $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, payable in advance.

Front street, over Hodge & Calef's Drug Store.

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Fruit,
SALT, LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER,

Attend to the sale of Oregon Produce in the San Francisco, Victoria and Portland markets; also, give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise of every description in the New York, San Francisco, Victoria and Portland markets; and to forwarding goods to, from, or to any of the above places.

JAMES R. RICHARDS, 111 Clay street, San Francisco.
JOHN McCRAKEN, Steamship Landing, Front st, Portland.
Portland, July 5, 1862.

HENRY LAW,
Commission Merchant
AND PRODUCE DEALER,
Next door to M. Mansfield's Auction House,
Front street, Portland.

FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS CONstantly on hand and for sale.

Also, a complete assortment of EASTERN and OREGON WAGON TIMBER for sale.

Consignments of Produce solicited. jul1dtf

E. HAMILTON. H. C. COULSON.
HAMILTON & COULSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

WILL practice in partnership in the Courts of Oregon and Washington Territory, and United States District Court for Oregon.

Our correspondents at San Francisco and East of the Rockies, gives us facilities for COLLECTIONS, which will receive prompt attention.

WILL NEGOTIATE LOANS secured on unincumbered real estate, best titles. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find it to their advantage to consult us before closing, as we have an Abstract of Titles to Real Estate, Mortgages and Judgment Liens kept up with County Records.

Papers prepared and instructions given for persons taking claims under the Pre-emption and late Homestead Laws. Office on WASHINGTON STREET, between First and Second streets. aug8dawtf

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Lower side of Plaza, near Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO;
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farmers, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Shops, &c. &c. Have also a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. oct4dawly

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern. dwfm

VANSYCKLE & TATEM,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
WALLULA, W. T.,
(Old Fort Walla Walla.)

E. M. VANSYCKLE. S. W. TATEM.

All Goods shipped to our care will be promptly attended to. oct30tf

CHARLES MONELL. EUGENE ORY.
CHAS. MONELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc.,
MAIN STREET,
Dalles, Oregon.
nov7 1m

ANDREW M. SHARKEY,
HOUSE, SIGN & STEAMBOAT PAINTER,
Glazier and Paper-Hanger.
SHOP ON FIRST STREET, One Door North of McQuade's Furniture Shop. mar11

DR. J. G. GLENN,
DENTIST,

CAN NOW BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE IN Portland, fully prepared with a large assortment of superior Dental Materials, just received from New York, to perform all the operations in his line which he may be called on to perform at reasonable rates.
Jan. 9, 1862.dtf

F. GIORGIANI & CO.,
Dealers in All Kinds of
Produce & Groceries,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL;
Oregon & California Vegetables,
By every Steamer, and at Low Market Rates,
FIRST STREET,
Next Door to the Portland Market.

We will pay Cash for all Country Produce, Fruit, Vegetables, etc. my10:6m

To Steamboat Men.

THE undersigned would respectfully give notice that any parties wishing to purchase

Spruce Knees,
for SHIP and STEAMBOAT BUILDING; also
The Best Quality of Oak Timber

for STEM and STERN POSTS, DEADWOOD, etc., can be supplied on the most reasonable terms, by applying th
JOHN BRUCE, or
JOHN WEST,
nov20:1m* at Westport Mills, Columbia River

EX STEAMSHIP LINE!

GOV. BYRNES, of the IDENTICAL SALOON, is constantly in receipt of the choicest
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
Per arrival of each Steamer from San Francisco.
Sept. 5, 1862. dtf

U. S.
Assessor's Office,
51 FRONT ST., Up-Stairs.

BUCHTEL & CARDWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
FIRST STREET IN SHELBY'S BUILDING!

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
First st., Cor. Salmon,
PORTLAND,
DEALERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING LARGE ADDITIONS TO our Stock consisting of—

Elegant Styles of
PARLOR & BEDROOM SETS,
DINING ROOM AND
Common Household Furniture.
in Great Variety.

GILT, ROSEWOOD, and MAHOGANY-FRAMED
Looking-Glasses
GILT MOULDINGS, from ¾ to 4½ inches.
Upholstery Goods!
PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, GIMP.
Pulu, Hair, Moss, Feathers, col.
OAT STRAW, for beds for sale.
Spanish Cedar,
Black Walnut and
St. Domingo Mahogany Lumber.
Veneers, Glue,
Iron Bedfastenings.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND, packed in cases for shipping.

PULU IN BALES, from 25 to 100 lbs.
Every description of
FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
Upholstery Done
in the most thorough manner.
SPRING BEDS
of the most improved kind always on hand.
oct24tf **First street, corner of Salmon.**

W. H. BENNETT. L. P. W. QUIMBY.
PIONEER
LIVERY AND SALES STABLE
and Feed Store.
Corner of Morrison and Second streets,

HAVING JUST MADE MATERIAL ADDITIONS TO their stock of Riding and Driving Horses, together with carriage equipments of all kinds, invite the public and their friends to give them a call for anything in their line.

SADDLE HORSES,
Thoroughly trained and kind, for the most timid or the most skillful riders.
Single Horses and Buggies,
Double Teams and Rockaways

Families supplied with safe and gentle teams, single or double, for visiting either in the city or out of town. A careful and driver in attendance when required.

Horses taken on livery by the day, week, or month.

Money advanced on horses left for sale. Orders for the purchase of animals promptly attended to.

FEED OF ALL KINDS by the wholesale and retail.
BENNETT & QUIMBY, Proprietors,
aug22:3m Corner Morrison and Second streets.

OREGON
State Insane and Idiotic Asylum
DRS. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA,
Physicians and Proprietors.

IN PURSUANCE OF A LAW PASSED BY THE PRESent Legislative Assembly, the Oregon State Insane and Idiotic Asylum is located in East Portland, in this county, Drs. Hawthorne & Loryea, Physicians and Proprietors.

The Proprietors of the above Establishment will immediately make additions to their present buildings, in order to offer accommodations to all who are unfortunate enough to need the care and treatment of an Insane or Idiotic Asylum.

It is especially requested on the part of County Judges, guardians and friends of this class of patients, to have them immediately conveyed to the Asylum, so that they may be properly cared for before the inclement weather sets in.

THE INDIGENT WILL BE SUPPORTED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE, and no record of debt made against them. For further particulars apply to
Drs. HAWTHORNE & LORYEA,
Physicians of the Oregon State Insane and Idiotic Asylum,
Portland, Multnomah Co., Oct 10, 1862.

PORTLAND
Select Boys' School.
Cor. Oak and Third streets.

Rev. J. MACKEN .... Superintendent.
JNO. McBRIDE .... Principal.

THE SECOND TERM of this Institution will commence November 17th, 1862.

Mr. McBride, the present Preceptor, is well known in Multnomah county as an experienced and accomplished teacher, so that parents may rest assured that their children will be well taught in all their studies.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic—$4 00.

INTERMEDIATE—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Practical Arithmetic and Elocution.—$6 00.

HIGHER—Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, High Geography, Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Grammar, Astronomy, Philosophy, Globe, and Elocution—$8 00.
Portland, November 17, 1862. 1m

News from Powder River Mines.

J. H. WILLIAMS. ROBT. F. LOWERY.
WILLIAMS & LOWERY,
Wholesale, Retail
Storage & Commission House,
Commercial Street,
AUBURN, OREGON.

Having completed the largest building in Auburn, we are pleased to announce to the public that we are prepared to receive Goods on Storage or Commission.

Parties consigning to our care can be assured of their instructions being fully carried out.

N. B.—Parties shipping Goods to this market will be sure to find accommodations. W. & L.

REFERENCES—Mosman & Co., Moore & Norcross, Knight & Abbott, Brooks & Cranston.
Auburn, Nov. 5, 1862. 3m

NEW GOODS
—AND—
LOW PRICES!
Great Attraction at
HARKER'S,
Opposite Commercial Wharf,
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

We are enabled to offer the MERCHANTS and CONSUMERS of Oregon and Washington Territory, all the choicest and most desirable and fashionable articles of the present season, embracing a full line of

Himmalaya Lustres,
French chintzes,
French challies,
Being now in reception of our
SPRING STOCK,
Paris Organdies,
Alma crossovers,
London Fancy Goods,
New Style Delaines,
Rich Lawns,
Mixed Madonnas,
&c., &c.
LATEST PARIS FASHION OF
SPRING BONNETS.

London High Lustred Alpacas,
Fine Bombazines,
Paris Style of Stella Shawls,
Rich All-wool Delaines,
Paris Plaid Silks,
Rich Green, Brown and Drab silks,
High Lustred Gros de Rhies,
New Style Mantillas,
Paris Printed Jaconets,
Plain Cashmeres,
Rich Brilliants,
Mosquito Collars,
Chemisettes, &c,

Ladies' and Misses' French Flats.

UNSHRINKABLE BALLARD VALE FLANNELS;
WHITE ROCK AND UTICA BLEACHED SHEETINGS;
BOSTON'S Celebrated WAMSUTTA and Bed

New Styles Oil Cloth.
Three-Ply & Brussels Carpeting.

Bydlie's French Cloth Frock Coats,
Lingen's French Doeskin Pants,
Lyon's Fancy Silk Velvet Vests,
New York Broadway style of Business Suits,
Paris Style of Raglans,
Broadway style of Spring Coats,
Harris' Fancy Mixed Cassimere Pants,
Now style Silk and Marsell Vests,
Boys' and Youths' latest styles of Black Navy Caps, also, a new lot of
Washington, Napoleon and Wellington Neck Ties,
Davis & Jones' Patent Yoke Shirts,
Little Boys' French Cloth Jackets and Joseys,
New Style Oilcloths and Check Matting,
Heavy U S Pictand Raven Duck, &c,

BOOTS SHOES & HEAVY BROGANS

Together with a Full Assortment of
Heavy Goods, suitable for Miners
Also, a fresh supply of the Choicest Brands of
GROCERIES,
.......consisting of about.......

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
100 bbls strictly prime N O Sugar,
50 hf bbls Sandwich Island Sugar,
50 hf bbls San Francisco Crushed Sugar,
100 mats No 1 China Sugar,
150 kegs East Boston and Golden Syrup,
100 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
50 chests Black Oolong Tea,
60 chests Japanese Tea,
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco,
100 boxes Hill's Pale Soap,
100 cases Black Pepper,
50 cases Cinnamon,
200 cases Saleratus,
100 cases Carbonate Soda,
100 cases Ground Ginger,
25 cases Mustard,
100 cases Cloves and Cream Tartar,

All of which we will sell, either
Wholesale or Retail
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES
TERMS CASH AND ONE PRICE!

No Goods misrepresented to effect sales, and no abatement in Prices.

HARKER BROTHERS.
Portland, April 19, 1862.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
Front St., Portland,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OFFER FOR SALE A full assortment of

SHELF AND BUILDERS'
HARDWARE,
MECHANICS' AND
MINING TOOLS,
—CONSISTING OF—

SHOVELS, Long and D. Handled;
SPADES, " "
SLUICE FORKS and BRUSHES;
WRIGHT'S SAC. MADE MINING PICKS;
COLLINS' MINING PICKS, new pattern;
MANILLA ROPE, from ¼ to 2 in. diam.;
HUNT'S AXES, hdled and unhdled;
HICKORY PICK and AXE HANDLES,
OX YOKES and BOWS;
WHIP, CROSS CUT and MILL SAWS;
CROW BARS—Steel;
MINING and FRY-PANS;
COFFEE MILLS;
NAILS, all sizes, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of
SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS

in our line, to all of which we invite the attention of purchasers confident that we can give satisfaction both as to quality and price.
aug4dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

NONPAREIL SALOON,
Main Street,
Olympia, W. T.

A choice lot of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO always on hand.

Two BILLIARD TABLES and a BOWLING ALLEY connected with this Saloon.
E. T. GUNN & CO.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 12th, 1862. tf

HARPER'S, LESLIE'S, and NEW YORK PICTORials for September, for 25 cents, at
Oct. 18, 1862 tf CHARLES BARRETT'S

Notice!

THE undersigned has this day sold to ROBERT PITTOCK his entire interest in the firm of R. PITTOCK & CO., who will settle all liabilities of the late firm.
TOBIAS MYERS.
Portland, October 27, 1862.

CITY BAKERY
AND
PROVISION STORE
R. PITTOCK,
Corner of First and Morrison Sts.,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c.,
and Dealer in
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City.

Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.

The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE. 1:tfd

DR. W. KOEHLER,
Surgical & Mechanical Dentist,
Deutscher Zahnarzt,

TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Portland and vicinity that he is now permanently located in this city, and fully prepared to perform all the Operations belonging to the Dental Department in the most competent and professional manner, in Surgical Treatment as well as in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, in the lowest and most improved methods on the following materials:

GOLD, PLATINA, SILVER, RUBBER, AMBER or CORALITE BASE,

at the option of the Patient.

The Extraction of Teeth by his method is new to any other, as the patient need not undergo the unpleasant, if not dangerous state of inhaling Chloroform, but will have his teeth extracted without that horrid pain which he generally treats to the last endurable moment of suffering.

All operations warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Special attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

Difficult Dental Operations particularly solicited.

Ladies waited on at their residences if desired.

References of Physicians and Families given at the Office.

Prices will be moderate in all cases.

Office in VAUGHN'S BRICK BUILDING, first floor up stairs, corner Morrison and Front streets, Portland. oc9m1

Livery & Feed Stable
AT OREGON CITY.

THE undersigned having purchased the stable property on Sixth street, between Main and Water, (near Nalmon and Myers') known as the Gibson & Potter Livery Stable, would inform the public that the stable is now open, where are kept

Gents' and Ladies' Saddle Horses,
BUGGIES AND HORSES,
And Feed of all Kinds,
all on reasonable terms. Also,
A LARGE WAGON SHED.

to accommodate the traveling public. I will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. There will at all times be an attentive hostler on hand day, night and Sundays to wait on customers. I hope, by strict attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage.
sept16:3m J. M. FRAZER.

WEEKS, GILMORE & CO.,
EMPIRE MARKET,
S. E. Corner of Washington and First Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVE SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR catering to the public wants in the line of

CHOICE
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, BACON,
HAMS, &c.,

and hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

During the summer season all our meats will be kept on ICE, in a superior Refrigerator, built expressly for our market.

We deliver meats to all parts of the city until 12 A. M.
Portland, Sept. 4, 1862. tf

E. KAMMER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

MR. KAMMER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the public that any work in the above line entrusted to his care will be EXECUTED IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER, and

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed,

both in workmanship and price.
May found at RANDALL'S MUSIC STORE, First Street, Portland.

N. B.—Also, TEACHER OF THE PIANO FORTE. Lessons in Music given on the most reasonable terms.
Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
sept30:1m E. KAMMER.

DALLES CITY. DALLES CITY.
H. P. ISAACS,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Stone Fire-Proof Warehouse,
Liberal advances upon consignments. July 14

NEW MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
AND
Musical Merchandise
of all kinds, for sale by
E. G. RANDALL,
July11 First street, Portland

Rooms to Rent.

TWO ROOMS IN THE BRICK BUILDING on the corner of Front and Stark streets, over the store room recently occupied by A. GAHN & CO., will be rented or leased upon very reasonable terms.
Apply to L. WHITE & BRO.
Portland, August 21st, 1862. tf

H. W. EDDY & CO.'S
"STANDARD MILLS FLOUR,"
—THE—
Best Article in Market,
FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT, by
HENRY LAW.

TRACY & CO.'S
Oregon Express.
PORTLAND, March 31st, 1862.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. W. TRACY,
J. NORDEN,
J. L. JAMES.
mar31tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVE EXTENDED THEIR Express to

VANCOUVER, CASCADES,
DALLES, WALLULA (Old Fort Walla Walla)
WALLA WALLA, LEWISTON,
ORO FINO, PIERCE CITY,
ELK CITY, and the SALMON RIVER MINES.

A list of Agents will be published as soon as practicable, and each Agent will be furnished with a certificate specifying his authority and the extent to which he will be bound by his acts, which will be kept publicly exposed in his office for the inspection of those doing business with him.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
mar31tf E. W. TRACY, Superintendent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

TRACY'S EXPRESS.

E. W. TRACY will continue the Express from PORTLAND to JACKSONVILLE, with the following offices and Agents:

OREGON CITY	Charman & Warner	Agents
BUTTEVILLE	F. X. Mathieu	do
DAYTON	Williams & Lippincott	do
LAFAYETTE	M. Wolfe	do
SALEM	Bell & Brown	do
ALBANY	J. Conner	do
CORVALLIS	E. Fox	do
EUGENE	H. M. Ellsworth	do
OAKLAND	Lord, Peters & Co	do
ROSEBURG	A. R. Flint	do
CANYONVILLE	Shiemann, Wollenberg & Co	do
JACKSONVILLE	C. C. Beekman	do

mar31tf E. W. TRACY.

MERCHANT'S
TRANSPORTATION
LINE.
THE NEW LOW WATER BOAT
SPRAY,
E. W. BAUGHMAN .... Captain
FROM DESCHUTES,
DIRECT FOR LEWISTON
Will also
Land Freight and Passengers
—AT—
GRAND RONDE LANDING,
UMATILLA LANDING,
WALLULA,
And all other points upon COLUMBIA or SNAKE Rivers
For Freight or Passage apply to E. WOOD, Agt, Dalles
Or on board the Steamer, or to H. W. CORBETT, Portland.
Portland, Oct. 2d, 1862.

N. B.—ALL GOODS MARKED CARE E. WOOD, Dalles, will be received, and freight from Portland advanced on the same, and

Forwarded Promptly

to any of the above points.

We are provided with **GOOD TARPAULINS** to cover Goods while waiting at the Deschutes for the Boat.

FOR NEZ PERCES MINES!

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
Will run on the COLUMBIA RIVER as follows:
THE STEAMER
JULIA,
Will leave PORTLAND every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
at 6 A. M., connecting with the Steamer
IDAHO,
McNULTY .... Commander,
At the CASCADES
For DALLES CITY,
Arriving same day.
NEW STEAMER
TENINO,
WHITE .... Commander
Will leave DES CHUTES for
WALLULA,
EVERY TUESDAY,
Returning leaves Wallula every Thursday, at 6 A. M.

Passage from Portland to Dalles Portage at Cascades, extra;	$8 00
Animals, from Portland to Dalles	6 00
Passage from Deschutes to Wallula	15 00

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR MEALS.
J. C. AINSWORTH,
Aug 26, 1861 dtf Pres't O. S. N. Co.

U. S. Mail Line!
FOR MONTICELLO, ASTORIA, AND OLYMPIA.
PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT!
THE STEAMER
COWLITZ,
Olson .... Commander.

WILL leave Portland every morning at six o'clock, for Monticello.

The steamer *Belle*, Capt. Hewing, will leave Monticello for Astoria every Monday and Thursday, on the arrival of the *Cowlitz*.

Passengers forwarded to Olympia every day at one o'clock, from Monticello, by Stage.

Passengers taking the *Cowlitz* on Saturday will arrive at Olympia in time to connect with the steamer *Eliza Anderson* for all ports on the Sound and Victoria, every Monday morning.

Fare to Astoria $5 00
Oct. 25, 1862. d1m

J. ABERNETHY. .... M. HERR.
ABERNETHY & HERR,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OR FORWARDING OF
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Fruit,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OAK POINT LUMBER.
Bills of Lumber filled with dispatch.
Office on Knott's Wharf—foot of Taylor st.,
no17 PORTLAND, OREGON. tf

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for all the Eastern Papers, Magazines, Semi-Monthly, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, &c, at Publisher's prices—Gold, English, French, German, Spanish, at San Francisco rates, at
Oct 18, 1862 tf CHARLES BARRETT'S

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
H. J. M. TROUTT.
Can still be found at the OLD ESTABLISHED
Pioneer Carpet Store,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
INGRAIN, THREE PLY, BRUSSELS AND
VENETIAN CARPETS,
Of the Latest and Richest Styles.
MATTING AND OIL CLOTHS,
of all descriptions.
SATIN AND BLANK
WALL PAPER
Bordering, Window Shades,
Curtains, Cornices,
Rugs, Door Mats,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

My long experience in this line of business and the uncommon facilities I enjoy in supplying my stock direct from the manufacturers, enable me not only to sell cheaper than any other house, but to WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and convince themselves. **Don't forget the**

Pioneer Carpet House,
Opposite the Post Office, Portland.
my22:3m H. J. M. TROUTT.

Steam Baths!

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has added to his well-known "BATH ESTABLISHMENT" a

Steam or Vapor & Sulphur Bath
FOR THE CURE OF
COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.

MERCURY and all other MINERAL POISONS are by the means or use of this Bath, removed from the system.

This manner of Bathing, or the application of these Baths, is the most simple, pleasant and invigorating mode that can be obtained, and is warranted to be a CERTAIN CURE for the above enumerated diseases, and others of the same nature.

This new Bath can be had by calling at the

"METROPOLITAN BATHS,"
South side of Washington street,
between Front and First streets,
CHARLES F. WIEJAND, Proprietor.
Portland, Oregon, October 30th, 1862. dtf

CITY HOTEL,
Corner 2d and Taylor streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE ABOVE HOUSE, being newly and elegantly furnished, and upholstered, the attention of the public is respectfully called to the same.

The Sleeping Apartments are under the immediate supervision of an experienced Lady, and the public may depend upon clean, comfortable beds.

Rooms for the accommodation of families.

The Table is furnished with the best the market affords, and served up in the best manner.

The proprietor will spare no means to make all comfortable who may favor the house with their patronage.

Prices to suit the times.
CHAS. M. HARDING, Prop'r.
Nov. 14th, 1862. dtf

PACIFIC HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT.
[Formerly Pacific House,]
Olympia, W. T.,

THE undersigned having leased for a number of years the above well-known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform the former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having THOROUGHLY RENOVATED the establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new Furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done at any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the Restaurant principle,
Meals at all Hours, Day or Night.

Having leased the Cottage next door, formerly occupied by Dr. Warbas, a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good, clean beds, and well-ventilated rooms.

Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.
nov12tf REBECCA HOWARD.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. CHARLES MONELL, having just arrived from San Francisco with a large assortment of

Fashionable Millinery Goods,

of the LATEST, RICHEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, would be happy to see the Ladies of the

DALLES

at her residence, (Curtis New Building,) on B street, above Clark & Woods' Warehouse. Nov 7, 1862.1m

DENNISON HOUSE,
Formerly Metropolis Hotel,
Cor. of Front and Stark Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests, and will be conducted in all its departments as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
KINNEY & QUIN.
April 22th, 1862. dtf

MINER'S RETURN
SALOON.
Corner of Salmon and Front streets,
LEWIS MANNING, Proprietor.

THIS SALOON IS NOW OPEN. Every thing is new, and is the best order, and THE BAR is furnished with Liquors selected by myself, and my patrons will be attended to by me in person. LEWIS MANNING.
Portland, March 19, 1862.tf

UNION HOTEL!
Corner First and Yamhill Sts.,
PORTLAND.
MEALS:
25 Cents!

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS or certified accounts for Subsistence Stores or property furnished the **1st Regiment Oregon Cavalry Volunteers**, are requested to present them at this office, except those furnished in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, are referred to Lieut. D. C. Underwood, A. A. C. S. at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, Oregon, and those having claims as above, finding it more convenient, may present them to Lieut. Wm. B. Hughes, A. A. C. S., Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
C. HOPKINS,
Capt. & A. A. C. S.
Subsistence Office,
Vancouver Dep't W. T.,
November 22, 1862. nov24:1m

The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

No flag but the Old Flag—the Red, White and Blue,
With the stars of a Union unbroken and true!
Arise and defend it! ye sons of the brave,
Whose blood bought the banner your valor must save

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1862.

Cariboo, Frazer River, and the Mines on the Waters of the Columbia Contrasted.

In the spring of 1861, the mining population of California was stirred up to a high state of excitement by the reports of new discoveries on the northern waters of Frazer river and the Nez Perces Reservation. At the commencement of the excitement, consequent upon these reports, the people of Victoria forestalled all discussion of the respective merits of the discoveries in the two countries, by gaining the entire attention of the San Francisco press, in the matter of representing their mining resources. The inactivity of the people in this place gave them a further advantage, which they were not slow to take. Some degree of discredit attached to our gold fields on account of the glowing news which some of our local cotemporaries published, at that time. Admitting the perfect purity of intention which instigated the publication of these flattering accounts, we are still constrained to believe that a censorious California public did not give that credit for disinterestedness in the getting up of this news which was, perhaps, deserved. Anyhow, it is proven that, the advocacy of the richness of gold mines by newspapers does not make them either better or worse.

The Victorians, having turned the thoughts of men towards Cariboo, set down to plan out further schemes of profit, and as fast as men returned discouraged from the frigid regions of their Dorado, they continued to keep them circulating around the Cowichan, or Stickeen regions; or when nothing better could be done with them, employed them about their towns at starvation prices. They attempted to subsidize one of the steamship companies to run from San Francisco to Victoria direct, to prevent the mining adventurers from being tolled off to the Nez Perces mines, when the steamer touched at this place. It was currently reported, and generally believed, at Victoria, that the people of Portland called the passengers, destined for their place, together with a bell, and enticed them off to Oro Fino or Elk City.

By the energetic, and somewhat unscrupulous, efforts of our British neighbors, the major part of the California emigrant miners, for 1861, were diverted to the desolate mountains and "spotted" *placers* of Cariboo. But the result did not answer their expectations. Their much-vaunted gold fields refused to pay the demands made by the pick and shovel. A few men, it is true, did well; but by far the larger portion returned to Victoria with their finances in an exhausted condition. That orderly and enterprising village did not hold out many inducements to the American laborer, and the Californians returned to the land of sunshine, with many curses on the luck which had led them within the British pale.

The fortunes of those who risked their labor in the Nez Perces mines, were, for the most part, bettered, and the favorable accounts given by returning miners procured general belief in the richness of that greatest of gold discoveries—the Florence district. The rush of miners to the Salmon mines, last spring, was disastrous to many, simply from the lack of proper information about the climate and the extent of the mining discoveries. Of the first, no knowledge existed, as the country was just opened up by the whites; and the latter could only be determined by actual prospecting. But, with all the disadvantages which have attended the development of our eastern mines, the results have been surprisingly favorable. We have exported quite ten dollars to Victoria's one, and the ensuing season will open with the vast districts of Oro Fino, Elk City, Florence, Warren's Discovery, Boise, Powder River, John Day and the Drift Gold diggings of Salmon, Columbia and Snake rivers, but partially occupied—beckoning the adventurous to fortune.

The Pacific Railroad.—The California papers are now discussing the question of the location of the Central Pacific Railroad, with a vigor and perspicuity that indicate that something is about to be done about it. Considerable jealousy is manifested of the claims of Sacramento, to the western terminus of the road. The *Union* says that, Sacramento does not claim that the road should terminate at Sacramento, and is perfectly willing to have it extended to San Francisco; but thinks that the section between Sacramento and San Francisco should be finished last. The charter is quoted to show that the road must connect the navigable waters of the Sacramento with the Mississippi. Marysville claims that the road should run through that place.

The *Washington Statesman* says of the publication of the *Sanitarian*, that, "deeming the object of the "committee" a laudable one, we cannot but wish them success, but apprehend that before they get through with their *enterprise* they will stand more in need of assistance from the Sanitary Commission than the Commission will from them."

Victor Smith has appointed a Mr. Clifford, Inspector of Customs at Deception Pass.

Arrival of the Pacific.

By the arrival of the *Pacific*, we have news from the East and San Francisco to the afternoon of the 6th inst. The following are her memoranda and passenger list:

Memoranda—Steamer Pacific, A. M. Burns Commander, left San Francisco Dec. 6th, at 4.30 P.M. Hove up off Columbia Bar 9th, at 4 A.M. Crossed the Bar at 4.30 P.M.

Passengers.—W H Coe and wife, Mrs Pilcher and two children, V C Hooper and wife, W W Hooper, Miss H Hensley, W H Green, Mrs Schmidt, Mrs H Cowen, Mrs E Hastings and child, Mrs D B Lee son, J M Ritchie, D Baker, H F Bonham, M Steinburg, C Logus, J Packman, M Jacobs, F Brown, T Holland, W T Scott, E W Slack, M Sylvester, Mrs M S Rigg, Mrs F Henry, J K Manning, W H Rector, Jas Moore, Mr Parish, P C Buckmeister, Mrs Stewart, M Selling, D Hillberg, H W Hyman, S Saunders, J Goetz, J S Treck, H Fulbrook, Miss Mallen, W A Cory, H Allen, A Moans and wife, W L Lewis, G Kellogg.

Mr. Palmer, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger.

The Pacific brings 400 tons freight.

Wyatt, Miss., Dec. 1.—We have undisturbed possession of all the posts on the Tallahatchie. Not a man on our side was injured. The rebels leaving, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges. Abberville was occupied at 9 o'clock to-night by our cavalry. The rebels left town one hour before we entered. Before leaving they burned the depot and destroyed considerable ammunition. The rebels have gone to Oxford. We pursue at midnight.

Washington, December 4th.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated December 3d, says the enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all the stores that they could not carry away with them. The weather is bad and the streams somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of our cavalry swam the river and occupied Abbeville last night.

Chicago, December 4.—Secretary Welles's report of the Navy is a long and interesting document. It gives a complete history of the war, so far as the Navy has participated in its operations. When Welles assumed charge of the Navy Department there were but 42 vessels then in commission—most of these abroad, and there were only some 7,600 Seamen then in the pay of the Government, and on the 10th day of March there were only about 2,000 men in all the ports and receiving ships of the United States, to man our vessels and protect the Navy Yards and depots. At the present time, by purchase and construction, the Government has afloat and progressing towards completion 427 vessels, carrying 3,268 guns. Of these vessels 323 are steam vessels, 123 of which have been added by construction. Mr. Welles thinks, all the Southern ports will be in our possession at an early day: and suggests that the British Government might justly be called on to make up to American shippers losses inflicted on them by the pirate Alabama. With regard to the future of Southern commerce, the Secretary suggests, when all the Southern ports are safely in our possession, those ports should be opened to general commerce, under such limitations, conditions and restrictions as would clearly be within the province of the Government to impose.

New York, Dec. 5.—The *Tribune*, has the following: Dr. Barney of Baltimore was recently taken by the rebel pickets near Centreville and carried to Richmond. He has since returned. While there he had frequent interviews with members of the Confederate Cabinet, and was admitted into many secrets of the rebel programme. Before leaving he was sent for by Judah P. Benjamin, who handed him letters for Governor Seymour, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Sam Cox, Senator Bayard of Delaware, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, and a number of other noted Democratic leaders. In verbal instructions given to Barney no terms were asked, for Southerners told him they would consent to no terms; if not admitted into the Union as equals, they would not come in at all. What they ask is, that an amnesty be granted to all military and civil leaders of the rebellion, so that the election of members of Congress can be made during the coming winter, and that that body should be called together as early as April.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Fernando Wood, in a speech at New York, on Saturday last, said he had received information and communicated it to the Government, that under certain circumstances the South were ready to return. He had said that this came from leading statesmen—men of position and influence in the Southern Confederacy—who had expressed a desire to return under a Democratic rule. The past should be forgotten, and the public debt on both sides provided for. They were willing to let by-gones be by-gones, if the North would, and let the Union once again be restored.

New York, Dec. 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that private advices from one of the most eminent friends of America in France represent that the recent offer of mediation by Napoleon is there regarded as an expression of a deliberate and matured purpose, from which the Emperor would not recede, and that they considered it a disastrous blow to our cause in Europe, and to the cause of freedom in Europe, no less than the cause of freedom in America.

Washington, December 6.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac of the 5th, says that recent reconnoisances have discovered that no attempt has been made by the enemy to hold the section at the mouth of the Rappahannock, their forces having entirely evacuated that part of the country, with the exception of small scouting parties. These occasionally cross the river at small blind fords, now easily found in consequence of the low water, dash upon our outposts, and succeed in escaping by some new route unknown to our pickets.

Convalescents and exchanged prisoners are flocking to their respective commands in great numbers.

Burnside has issued an order to recommend the dismissal of officers guilty of neglect of duty, who allow their commands to be surprised by the enemy. The order gives universal satisfaction, and will undoubtedly correct the serious evil of carelessness on the part of commanders of outposts.

Cairo, Dec. 6.—Memphis papers just received say that Gen. Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong, which left Helena, Ark., some days since, landed at Friar's Point, marched directly on Granada, Miss., and took possession of that place last Monday. A large number of citizens fled in consternation. The proprietors of the *Appeal* moved their establishment to Marietta, Georgia. Before leaving, the rebels burned 100 cars and from 15 to 20 locomotives.

Retort Discourteous.—The Hon. Joel Parker, Professor in the Cambridge Law School, was recently addressed on political questions by a clergyman. He returns an explicit answer:

I need hardly say that I respect and reverence the clergyman who gives evidence that he duly appreciates the high and holy nature of his mission. And I do not deny to him the right, at the proper time and in the proper manner, of discussing important political principles. But when a clergyman assumes to know more of constitutional law than those who have spent their lives in the investigation of its principles, he is apt to exhibit himself a most unmitigated ass.

By Overland Telegraph.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LATER FROM THE EAST.

New York, Dec 2.—The *World's* dispatch says Burnside has been relieved of command and Hooker appointed in his stead.

A Falmouth correspondent infers from reports of deserters that Lee and his associates are puzzled over the movements of our army which they do not comprehend. They have finally concluded that the advance on Fredericksburg is only a feint while the main attack on Richmond is to come from another quarter.

Chicago, Dec. 2d.—Blunt's official report of the battle of Cane Hill, 28th ult., places number of rebels at 8,000. He says rebel Hindman was to join the enemy that day with a large force of infantry for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri.

Blunt made a forced march of 300 miles, with 5,000 men, and attacked the rebels at ten o'clock A. M., and after three hours' fighting the enemy retreated, but contested our advance until Sunday, when, finding their artillery was about to be captured they sent a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of carrying off their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated Dec. 2d, says Jackson is supposed to have reached Culpepper with the intention of joining the rebels at Fredericksburg. They continue to strengthen and increase their works of defense. An expedition from Suffolk captured a battery and drove the rebels across the river. Our loss is trifling.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—There is no confirmation yet of the *World's* statement, concerning the removal of Burnside.

Washington, Dec. 2.—In the Senate, to day, McDougall, of California, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amount of money paid for the prosecution of titles, suits, etc., in California during 1859, '60 and '61.

Fortress Monroe, 2d.—The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 29th, says: "We hear nothing further of rumored movements of Yankees below Harrisburg."

The same paper contains a dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., that a schooner loaded with salt, from Nassau, has arrived at that port safely, also that a Federal gunboat was captured on Nell river, the 20th, by Confederates. The crew escaped after firing the boat.

News from Victoria.

By virtue of an Order in Council, made at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on the 19th of July, 1862, a new province is constituted out of that portion of British America lying north of British Columbia and east of the Russian Possessions. It is to be called Stekin. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 62 deg. north, and its eastern is the 125th meridian. The Governor of British Columbia is made the Administrator of the affairs of the new province.

The small pox is killing off the Indians at Cowichan in great numbers. Some cases have occurred at Victoria, and fears are entertained of its spreading.

Joice, who was convicted of robbing wagons on the Douglas Portage and sentenced to seven years imprisonment, has escaped. He made his keepers believe that he would show them the place where he had concealed stolen goods, and managed to give them the slip, when they took him to the place where the goods were to be found. After running at large a few days, he was caught again.

The imports to Victoria, from all quarters, for the month of November, 1862, amounted to $248,145. Of this sum, $157,692 was from San Francisco; $4,204 from Portland; $17,866 from Port Angelos; $46,205 from England, and $22,268 from China.

Mr. Robson, the editor of the *British Columbian*, has been arrested and imprisoned by Mr. Justice Begbie, of the provincial court, under very aggravating circumstances. It appears that Mr. Robson published a communication containing the following paragraphs:

"What is the difference between a good mining claim and a desirable preemption claim?

"If Judge Begbie could accept twenty acres of land from Dud Moreland, and if the said Moreland could on appeal to the said Judge procure a certificate of improvement in opposition to the will of the resident Magistrate, why he, the said Judge, can hold a claim, or twenty, and feel no qualms of conscience withal."

This the court took to be an expression of contempt and arrested the editor at once, refusing to accept a conditional apology. It looks as if the boasted purity of the English bench had an exception in Mr. Begbie. The people have held an indignation meeting about it.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. P. S. Caffrey, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James B. Hankar and Miss Sarah E. Pope, both of this city.

The "printers" acknowledge a bountiful supply of cake and wine, for which the happy pair are entitled to receive a "printer's blessing," which includes all the sweets of this life with none of its sorrows.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Rent or Sale!

A HOUSE AND ONE OR TWO LOTS, near the Congregational Church. Enquire at Ogden's Drug [illegible]

Rent, $18 per month. [illegible]

Lots, $1,300.

Portland, Dec. 11th, 1862.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of A. G. RICHARDSON, at the Pioneer Hotel until the 24th day of January, A. D. 1863, for grading, bridging and macadamizing a road from Portland to Milwaukie. Plans and Specifications can be seen at said office.

Portland, Dec. 11, 1862.

U. S. Tax Notice!

THE UNITED STATES TAXES for the County of Multnomah having become due and payable, NOTICE is hereby given that the Collector will be in attendance at his office, No. 61, Front street, Portland, to receive the same and issue LICENSES, until the 23d day of December instant. Tax payers will notice the following extract from the Excise Law:

"All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the Collector within the time specified, shall be liable to pay **ten per centum** additional upon the amount thereof."

L. W. COE,
U. S. Collector for the State of Oregon.
By L. S. Geavey, Deputy.

Dec. 11th, 1862.

The attention of all parties interested is called to the following extract from the U. S. Excise Law:

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business hereinafter mentioned for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required by this act, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, the other moiety to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, and if other than a collector, shall first give information of the fact whereby said forfeiture was incurred.

Amusements!

WILLAMETTE THEATRE!

For Four Nights Only

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; Dec. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th!

THE Largest and most Splendid Exhibition ever in America! The Great

PAN-TECNA-THECA!

Of American Scenery and Views across the Atlantic Ocean, showing, with startling truthfulness, the

CITY OF WASHINGTON

With all its Public Buildings, the Senate Chamber, the Hall of Representatives, the President's House, &c., &c., and the whole City.

NIAGARA FALLS, HUDSON RIVER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY

A voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, with

STORM AT SEA

The City of Liverpool, City of London, River Rhine, Germany, Scenery of Italy, Ruins of Pompeii and Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, a whole Scene. Exhibited by two hundred and eighty consecutive lights.

Elegant and Valuable Presents Given Away each Evening!

For full particulars see bills of the day.

TICKETS—Dress Circle $1; Pit 50 cts; Children [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at 7½.

C. H. AVERY, Manager.

Portland, Dec. 8th, 1862.

Among the list of presents for this evening is a SPLENDID JAPANESE CABINET, ornamented with SILVER, and valued at $25.

A New Thing!

KIDDER'S

IMPERIAL YEAST POWDERS!

WHICH EVERY, and the MOST SEVERE TESTS of chemical analysis, and the experience of thousands in the Eastern States and Oregon, who have used it, pronounce to be the

BEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND HEALTHIEST

article of the kind in use.

KIDDER'S YEAST POWDERS

only require to be used a few times to firmly establish the fact that no SWEETER, LIGHTER, OR MORE NUTRITIOUS BREAD can be made by any other process known, and they are offered to the Trade in the belief that they are destined to secure a permanent reputation, especially among MINERS.

FULL DIRECTIONS for use, and many VALUABLE RECIPES, accompany each box, together with

Certificates from all the Leading Hotels in NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA.

For sale only by

SMITH & DAVIS,
71 Front street, Portland,
Agents for Pacific Coast.

nov1:dtf

BROWN'S

Bronchial Troches!!

THE SEASON OF

Coughs,

Colds,

Influenza,

and all the other Affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, is upon us, and behooves every one to be prepared to battle with these complaints in their incipient stages, ere they secure hold on the constitution, resulting in that most surely fatal disease—

CONSUMPTION.

Nothing is better for this purpose than

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

They will relieve and speedily cure all HOARSENESS, TICKLING IN THE THROAT OR PALATE, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, &c., &c., and are peculiarly adapted, by their convenient form, palatable flavor, and cheapness to suit every taste and pocket. For sale by

SMITH & DAVIS,
71 Front street, Portland,
Agents for Oregon.

nov15:6m

H & C

KEROSENE.

WE HAVE ADOPTED THIS BRAND AS OUR

TRADE MARK

for a superior quality of Kerosene Oil of which we are

THE EXCLUSIVE IMPORTERS

for the State. It is guaranteed

UNEXPLOSIVE,

of uniform quality, and superior to any brand ever before offered in this market.

N. B.—We would caution the public against inferior Oils, which are liable to the danger attending the use of Burning Fluid.

5,000 gallons of the above superior brand for sale in lots to suit by

HODGE & CALEF,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
Front street.

nov3tf2p

J. KALLMES,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK, 45 FRONT ST.,

Next door to Sadler & Co, between Stark and Pine,
PORTLAND.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his Large Stock, several Invoices of

Groceries, &c.,

Consisting in part of
65 FIRKINS BEST GOSHEN BUTTER.
25 CASES "HONEY DEW" TOBACCO.
CRUSHED SUGAR,
SAN FRANCISCO REFINED SUGAR,
CANDLES, SOAP, RICE, OYSTERS,
JAPAN TEA, &C., &C., &C.,

And a large Stock of

LIQUORS!

And respectfully informs the Trade that he will receive the same line of Goods by every steamer and vessel.

J. K., being constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of purchasing for the market only, possesses facilities for selling at the Lowest Rates.

J. KALLMES.

December 4th, 1862. dtf

CAMPBELL'S

Shooting Gallery,

Second story of Barrell's brick building, Front street, near corner of Morrison.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT for accommodation of all who love the sport and desire to practice

Target Shooting!

Also—BAR—in which is kept the best of Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c., &c.

Come up and see me, everybody.

ALEX CAMPBELL.

Portland, Dec. 4th, 1862. dtf

Just Arrived!

50 Gross

KIDDER'S YEAST POWDERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED would notify the public that they are again supplied with the above article, having just received a shipment BY EXPRESS FROM BOSTON.

They hope in future to always have a supply on hand adequate to the great and increasing demand.

SMITH & DAVIS,
71 Front street.

Portland, Dec 5 1862:1m

Wanted!

A SITUATION WANTED by a young man of good business qualifications, one who has had long experience as Book-keeper and Salesman in large Wholesale and Retail houses. Wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address J. A. M. L., Post-office, Portland.

Portland, Dec 10th, 1862.

To Mechanics!

PROPOSALS will be received for building a School-house on Mount Tabor until the 20th inst. Plans and Specifications can be seen at my office, 33 Front street.

THOS. FRAZAR.

Portland, Dec 10th, 1862. das3d

Soap for the Million!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH EVERY, body, one and all, the

Very Best Article of Soap,

that is manufactured, for the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. We warrant all our soap.

KITCHEN SOAP in bulk, at 5 cents per lb.

TALLOW WANTED in exchange for soap.

W. B. MEAD & CO.

Portland, May 22, 1862.

JOHN WILSON,

HAVING RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, OFFERS

An Entirely New Stock of

LADIES'

Dress Goods—new and Elegant Styles; Silk Hair Nets, Balmoral Skirts, Merino Vests and Drawers, Corsetts, Breakfast Jackets.

White Goods, Large Silk Umbrellas, Shawls, Nubias, Sontags, Hoods, Balmoral Hosiery—all sizes, Kid and Woolen Gloves.

GENTS'

Clothing, White Shirts and Drawers, Lamb's Wool and Merino Shirts, French Cass. Pants, Planters' Hats, Peruvian Hats, Navy Caps and Covers, The McClellan and Dishaway Caps, Hat Covers,

Silk Umbrellas, Linen Bosom Shirts, Cravats, Latest Styles, Collars, Suspenders, Boots, Slippers, Double-sole Long Gaiters, Linen, C. and Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.

BOYS'

Jackets and Pants, Under Shirts, Neck Ties, Linen Waists, Lamb's Wool Socks,

Boots, Navy Caps and Covers, Glazed Caps, Zouave Caps, Glazed Hats, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS.

Blankets, Counterpaines, Table Covers, Clothing and Market Baskets, Clothes Lines, Table Salt in jars,

Crash and Linen Towels, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps.

Special attention is called to the NEW PATENT

Clothes-Horse

for the House, and the CLOTHES DRYER for the Yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slipper Patterns, Zephyr, Embroidered Braid, Jaconet Bands, Brown and dark green

Cloths for Riding Habits and Cloaks, Cloth and Damask Table Covers, Ladies' Reticules,

and numerous FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Family Groceries.

Syrup in Kegs and on Draught, Japan Tea in elegant Wood Caddies—$2 and $1 each, Brown Sugars, Young Hyson Tea—$1 25 and $1 50, Crushed Sugar, 6 pounds for $1.

China Tea, in elegant caddies, for 50c a caddy, Black Tea, 75c a pound, Green Tea, 75c a pound, Gunpowder Tea, superior quality, $1 25 per pound.

For sale by

JOHN WILSON,
127 Front street.

TERMS CASH—GREENBACKS taken at current value.

Portland, November 27th, 1862.

AUCTION HOUSE.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak sts.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Oysters! Oysters!!

DEKUM'S

Ladies' Oyster & Coffee Saloon!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM SHOALWATER Bay, a Large Lot of

OYSTERS!

And would respectfully inform the citizens of Portland that he has fitted up an

OYSTER AND COFFEE SALOON

for the coming Season. No pains or expense have been spared to make this one of the most Comfortable places of Resort on the Pacific Coast, and is now ready to serve his old Patrons and Customers with Oysters in every style, and all the Delicacies of the season.

The Saloon is open all day and late at night.

N. B.—Families, Hotels, and Parties supplied at short notice; Orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

FRANK DEKUM,
First street, between Washington and Stark.

Portland, Sept. 27, 1862. 43m

Notice to Contractors and Builders!

FROM and after this date until further notice, the following will be the bill of prices of lumber at the Portland Steam Saw Mills:

ROUGH LUMBER.

Bills under 2,000 feet, at mill	$22 25
All bills assorted rough lumber over 2,000 feet	19 50
Street and sidewalk plank delivered at	19 50
Planed for siding, at the mill	27 75
" " lumber, one side	27 75
" " " two sides	33 40
Flooring, tongued and grooved	33 40
" " " (seasoned)	40 00
" " " planed two sides	40 00
All clear lumber, planed four sides	33 40
Pickets " "	33 40
" rough	22 25
Laths	5 00

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all bills paid in gold or silver coin.

ESTES & STIMSON.

Portland, November 18th, 1862.

ANGELL'S ORRIS AND CHARCOAL

TOOTH-SOAP

IS THE BEST PREPARATION that has ever been invented for keeping the TEETH CLEAN AND SOUND.

A package that last Twelve Months costs only 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

Oct8:3m2p

GOLD SCALES! GOLD SCALES

JUST RECEIVED—a fine assortment of GOLD SCALES, with weights to weigh 16, 32, 64, 96 and 128 ounces. Also, DRUGGISTS' SCALES; also ASSAY SCALES, including a full assortment of ASSAYERS' MATERIAL.

JOHN TAYLOR
518 Washington street,
San Francisco.

nov3:daw3m2p

320 Acres of Land

FOR SALE, 17 MILES FROM PORTLAND, on the West side of Tualatin River.

80 to 90 Acres under fence, and has been cultivated.

For further particulars enquire at No. 32, corner of First and Yamhill street, of

FRANCIS DE WITT.

Portland, November 15th, 1862. daw1t

WANTED.

MATERIALS FOR A STEAMBOAT, Knees, Lumber, &c., to be delivered at the Cascades, Vancouver, or Portland.

Also, 20 or 30 men to work on boat.

For information apply to the undersigned at the Cascades, or to Capt. Hicks, Vancouver; S. Coffin, A. C. R. Shaw, C. S. Kingsley, Portland; David McCully, Salem.

ELI FARNSWORTH.

Nov. 14th, 1862. tf

C. W. BURRAGE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

Would solicit the patronage of those desiring work in his line.

Corner Stark and Sixth streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

November 10th, 1862. daw5m

M. MANSFIELD,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

Commission Merchant

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, FRONT STREET

Begs to inform the public that he gives his personal attention to sales of

Real Estate, Merchandise,

—ALSO TO—

Household Furniture

at Private Residences, when desired.

Regular Sales Mondays & Fridays

GOODS ON COMMISSION

SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

Liberal advances made on consignments, and charges for commission very moderate.

REFERENCES:
Allen & Lewis, Savier & Co., Ladd, Reed & Co.
J. Kohn & Co., J. C. Ainsworth, Ladd & Tilton.
J. Seller & Co., A. Cahn & Co.

Fall & Winter Styles

OF

HATS & CAPS

AT THE

PIONEER HAT STORE.

DRESS CASSIMERE HATS;
FRENCH SOFT HATS;
MENS' AND BOYS' HEAVY CAPS;
NEW STYLE RIDING CAPS;
HEAVY BLACK CASSIMERE HATS;
CHILDRENS HATS AND CAPS;
INDIAN TAN GLOVES;
FELT SHOES;
UMBRELLAS, at the
PIONEER HAT STORE.

400 SACKS FRESH OYSTERS!

JUST RECEIVED per "Jennie Clark" and "Abe Lincoln,"

380 SACKS SHOALWATER BAY

And 20

SACKS TILLAMOOK BAY

OYSTERS!

THIS IS A VERY FINE LOT, YOURS!!

C. A. BURCHARDT,
Gem Saloon.

Wholesale Price.......$12 per Sack.

Oct. 15, 1862. dtf

INTERESTING TO

Mill and Steamboat Proprietors.

I HAVE NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE;

Wrought Iron Lap-welded Tubes

for STEAM, WATER and GAS, from [illegible] inches inside diameter. Also,

IRON FITTINGS,
STEAM COCKS,
GUAGE COCKS,
GLOBE OIL COCKS,
&c., &c.

Persons residing at a distance, by making [illegible] neat lengths and turns of pipe desired, can have [illegible] so that any person can put them in place on their [illegible]

C. H. MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting [illegible]
Opposite Mansfield's Auction [illegible]
Front street.

sep18

ANTON ROMAN............FRANK [illegible]

A. ROMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE BOOK ST[illegible]

407 and 409 Montgomery st.,

(Le Count's Building,) SAN FRA[illegible]

We would call particular attention of Dealers [illegible] to our numerous stock, now in store and on the [illegible] of which has been carefully selected for this Coast.

Years of experience in buying for this market, [illegible] care and labor bestowed, justify us in saying that [illegible] sell

Cheaper than any House in the Trade!

ON NEW BOOKS

We offer special inducements. We have [illegible] thorough arrangements East and in Europe, [illegible] get with dispatch, and sell beyond competition [illegible] in our line.

We solicit orders from the Trade, having every [illegible] for filling them fully and promptly, and from [illegible] ing our City, we would respectfully request a call [illegible] amine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

October 29th, 1862.

REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR YEAST POWDER.

Warranted to make

Light, Sweet and [illegible]

Equally adapted for

LOAVES, HOT BISCUIT, BUCKWHEAT AND GRIDDLE CAKES, GINGERBREAD, and Cakes of all kinds.

Guaranteed to be fully equal to any in the [illegible]

BE SURE AND ASK FOR REDINGTON & CO'S

And take no other.

For sale by ALLEN & LEWIS,
Front street, P. O.

and Grocers generally.

Evening School.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on MONDAY, December 1st, for Ladies and Gentlemen who desire to review or perfect themselves in any English branch of Education. ARITHMETIC and GRAMMAR will be taught on a new and improved plan, which cannot fail of [illegible] if attention is given by the pupils.

Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Book-Keeping, and any other English branches, will be taught if desired.

A fine opportunity is now offered for any and all who have leisure, these long winter evenings.

ROOMS—Cor. Front and Alder sts., upstairs.

Study Hours from 6½ to 8½ o'clock.

TERMS—15 evenings, $3 00; 30 evenings, $5 00; [illegible] evenings, $8 00.

nov27tf G. F. ROTAIGH.

DR. J. [illegible]

(Of San Francisco,)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

Graduate of Cincinnati Medical College, Ohio, [illegible] Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the Syracuse Medical College, of New York.

Surgeon in Her Majesty's Service, [illegible] and late of Melbourne Eye and Ear Infirmary.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE, corner of

FRONT AND MORRISON [illegible]

At all hours of the day and night; where he will [illegible] the newest and most reliable treatment from the [illegible] medical colleges and hospitals in Europe and [illegible] tralia and the South Sea and the Sandwich [illegible] collected during his ten years travel.

Special attention given to Malignant [illegible] cases, Lung and Throat Affections, Eye and Ear [illegible] and diseases of Women and children.

Portland, November 26th, 1862.

Oysters and Game.

FRED. MUL[illegible]

WANTS THE PUBLIC TO REMEMBER that he keeps the FRESHEST and BEST lot of OYSTERS in the market at the

PONY SAMPLE ROOM, Front [illegible]

Also, GAME OF ALL KINDS, PIG'S FEET, EGGS and other delicacies served up in every desirable style.

Portland, Nov. 18th, 1862.

W. W. BAKER & CO.,

HAVE made arrangements with responsible and experienced merchants below for the shipment and sale of

Apples.

P. C. DART, who has been in the business for ten years, is our consignee.

Reference to LADD, REED & CO.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 25d, 1862.

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

The MORNING OREGONIAN has a larger SUBSCRIPTION LIST than any other Daily published in this City

CITY COUNCIL —Present Messrs D[illegible] Holmes, Hall[illegible] Stivers and Mr President Mr Halleck acting as Clerk, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved

Several unimportant petitions were presented and granted

Committee on Fire and Water reported favorably on the bill of H D Cutter for cistern traps, $12 [illegible] Ordered paid

Committee on Streets asked time to report

The report of the City Collector of collections for November was presented and referred to Committee on Ways and Means Total amount collected $1[illegible]

Report of City Marshal sets forth that he had leased of O Risley a house at $20 a month for a pest house One patient is kept therein, and bills were presented for consideration

The City Surveyor presented his report in regard to grades in the lower part of the city accompanied by plats of his work A resolution offered by Mr Halleck, adopted the map No 5, of the City Surveyor's report as the one by which the city grades, to which it applies, shall be governed

ARRIVAL —Bark *Hellen W Almy* Wiggins Master, from San Francisco with merchandise to the following shippers

Allen & Lewis 143 packages A [illegible] & Co 690 do Harker & Bros [illegible] do Smith & Davis 99 do diamond 8 4 do J Kohn & Co 260 do Richards & McCracken 100 do C W Burrage 1 do Hodge & Calef 112 do E J Northrup & Co 418 d J W 12 do P W O diamond W 17 [illegible] & Co 32 do A I & L M Starr 44 do F M & Co 8 1 Block Miller & Co 179 do Hurgren & Shindler 18 do J Strahle do Willamette Mining Co 34 do Seymour & J[illegible] do, Eddy 2 937 do H W Corbett 13 do J B [illegible] Humiston, Wilson & Co 111 1 D Sim [illegible] B & S M 10 do, Sawyer & Co 160 do J Sellers & Co 122 do M Seller 24 do, A D Barnard 1 do, Capt B F Smith 50 do C L & Co 97 do F P T 192 do diamond & G 195 do W & F 13 do W F Burnham 58 do, Henry Law 200 do T & R 3 do B & R 24 B A B Richardson 10 do diamond W, [illegible] Co [illegible] C & R 3 do diamond R 3 do W & S 1 do

Miscellaneous Paragraphs

Counterfeit sovereigns are in circulation at Victoria

Bright, of Indiana, will try to be elected to the United States Senate for the long term The Conservative press throughout the country call on the Indianians to defeat him

Sacramento city has sent $20,000 to the Sanitary Fund Considering all she has suffered during the past year, we consider this munificent donation as unexampled in the State

Kendall, of the *Overland Press*, says J Miller Murphy, of the *Standard*, is a puppy Our youthful friend John retorts that Kendall may well say that "Dr Henry and ourself are of the *canis*' (caneing) family" Very well aimed,—Prentice could not do better

Field Marshal Nugent is dead He was in the Austrian service, and was the oldest field marshal in Europe. He was an Irishman by birth, and was first distinguished at the battle of Raab, between the armies of the Archduke John and the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois

GEN CARLETON —The San Francisco *Herald* says that, Gen. Carleton is again charged with serious offences, The authority quoted is a private letters There has been quite enough credit given to the charges against army officers, contained in private letters. As long as private letters will suffice to injure or destroy the reputation of soldiers doing duty in the field, sneaking anonymous accusers will be found in great plenty to indite them An intelligent public has about arrived at the conclusion that, what is done anonymously is done sneakingly, when character is involved

AT LIBERTY —The release of Pierre Soule, from Fort Lafayette, is exciting much comment From the manner in which Gen Butler addressed him, at the time of Soule's arrest, it would appear as if his commitment was rather the effect of a stretch of authority, than of any proof of Soule's intrigues against the Government For some months previous to the secession of Louisiana Mr Soule was set down as an "anti secessionist," and afterwards as a "co operationist His secessionism was never thought to be more offensive than that of John Maginnis of the *True Delta*, whose heart was with the Union but who went at last with the current in hopes to be able to direct it

Portland R. A. Chapter No. 3.—Regular Convocation Thursday evening, 11th inst A full attendance requested as officers will be elected for the ensuing year

By order of the M E H P

Portland, Dec 9th 1862

White's Fever and AgueDrops---For the cure of AGUE PANAMA FEVER NEURALGIA and GENERAL DEBILITY

This medicine has been used in private practice for many years with great success In[illegible] in no instance has failed to effect a speedy cure in A[illegible] especially [illegible] having been found sufficient in most cases and in none are more than two bottles required.

A great number of testim[illegible] could be given [illegible] these statements but the proprietor prefers relying upon the merits of the medicine alone A cure is guaranteed in nine cases out of ten

Prepared only by ROBERT WHITE Chemist and Druggist, Main street, Placerville and Broadway Upper [illegible]ville For sale by all respectable Druggists throughout the State

Wholesale Agents FDWARD HALL & CO Wholesale Druggists, 538 Washington street, San Francisco, to whom all orders should be addressed oct18 [illegible]

Board of Delegates.---Regular Meeting of Board of Delegates of the Portland Fire Department on Monday December 8th 1862, at 7 P M T H TREVITT Dec 6th, 1862 Sec'y B F D

White's Patent Lever Trusses.---These instruments are recommended to the public as the best ever yet invented. The principle new and different from any other The pad works over a [illegible] INWARD and UPWARD [illegible] the rupture [illegible] Trusses Th[illegible]

These instruments will not rust and are the lightest most durable and most cleanly of all others They can be washed at pleasure Many persons have been [illegible]red [illegible] them of rupture of several years standing

For sale by FDWARD HALL & CO
Wholesale Druggists
538 Washington street
San Francisco
Sole Agents for the Pa[illegible]

sep4 3m

HODGE & CALEF,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW - GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES

Brushes, Painters' Materials, &c.

ALSO

CAMPHENE KEROSINE COAL OIL

AND

Coal Oil Lamps.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE LARGE INVOICES OF [illegible] New York [illegible] throughout the state

Our extra facilities for purchasing [illegible] supply the

Best of Goods at VERY LOW RATES

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists
Front street Portland Oregon

Oct 15 1861

PORTLAND

Plumbing, Gas & Steam Fitting

ESTABLISHMENT,

Front street,

OPPOSITE MANSFIELD'S AUCTION HOUSE

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—

Cooking Ranges,

Hot Water Boilers,

COPPER TIN AND PLANISHED

Bath Tubs,

Square and Angular Black Walnut Counter Sunk

MARBLE-TOP WASH STANDS,

COLD AND HOT AND COLD

Water - Showers,

SILVER PLATED BASIN COCKS,

Marble Wash-Basins.

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

Hydraulic Rams,

Non-Freezing Hydrants,

Water Closets,

&c., &c., &c.

Persons wishing to introduce Gold or Hot and Cold Water into their premises either plain or ornamental would do well to give me a call

C. H. MYERS.

Portland, August 3 1862

H. H BLACK,

DENTIST,

(Late from the Cincinnati College of Dentists)

Office and Laboratory, No 10, Alder street, Four Doors from Front, Portland, Ogn.

HAVING secured the services of Dr C H MACK formerly of New York city, and late of St Louis, who is an experienced and skillful Dentist I am now prepared to manufacture and insert Artificial Teeth by the following methods namely Gold, Silver, Rubber, Amber Porcelain Base, Gum Enamel, Rubber Attachment, Cheoplastic Continuous Gum Mica and Enameled Plate Work Some kinds of this work is recommended above all others, and needs but an inspection to prove its superiority for cleanliness, durability and life like appearance to any artificial teeth in use

Filling and cleaning teeth and all operations in *Dental Surgery* either *mechanical*, *operative* or *surgical* performed in the most thorough and highly finished manner. None but the most permanent and finished operations performed, and no inducements to patients by low priced or roughly finished ope ations. I use no *cement* in filling teeth and seek in price to make no competition with *cheap* Dentists, and desire the patronage of such persons only as wish their operations performed in the most *perfect* and *skillful manner*

Operations that fail to give satisfaction need not be taken or paid for Office hours from 9 A M to 4 P M Indigent persons who are unable to pay full professional charges will call before and after office hours nov6 tf

---

CHARLES H. [illegible],

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Candy Manufacturer,

NO. 518 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California and 127 Second street, between Minna and Natoma

SAN FRANCISCO

This is the only establishment that manufactures Candy in all its Branches

All Orders promptly attended to

Cartage Free to all parts of the City wharfage excepted nov[illegible]3mis

---

New Supplies of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES and GAITERS;

LADIES and GENTS SLIPPERS

RUBBER SANDALS and SHOES

SAN FRANCISCO COFFEE SUGAR,

BROWN and CRUSHED SUGARS

BLACK GREEN and JAPAN TEAS

CROCKERY

SALEM CLOTHS and BLANKETS

BROAD CLOTH &c,

Just received by
J. WILSON,
Opposite Commercial Wharf

Portland Nov 7 1862

DR. BURTON'S

Balsamic Compound

FOR THE SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE OF GONORRHEA AND

DISEASES of the URINARY ORGANS

THIS IS A REMEDY which requires no assistance; it performs its duty quickly and thoroughly leaving no injurious effect either to the constitution or to the part affected

It is the result of long experience and close observation in a great number of cases and has been invariably successful where other medicines or treatment have failed thus proving itself to be a remedy, long required by the public

Price - $1 per Bottle

For sale by Druggists everywhere

Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,

CHARLES LANGLEY,
Wholesale Druggist,
309 Commercial street near Front street
San Francisco

[illegible] 1y3p

Another Supply

OF FINE FRESH

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS

just received by *Jenny Clark* at the

GEM SALOON,

C A BURCHARDT

This is the **Only House** in receipt of

Regular Supplies,

FRESH EVERY STEAMER. oct.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO MR B GOLDSMITH [illegible]

[illegible] C COLLIER ROBBINS

Portland [illegible]

H[illegible]

C. COLLIER ROBBINS'

[illegible]

At the Old Stand,

[illegible]

Our stock [illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

[illegible]

GOLD CHAINS,

Gold Rings, Pins,

Ear Rings and Lockets,

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES,

DIAMONDS,

Set in fashionable styles

Pure Silver and Silver Plated Wares,

CLOCKS,

CUTLERY,

NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

From the best Manufacturers;

and a full assortment of wares [illegible]

We have Superior Advantages

By Importing our Goods Direct

from Europe and the Eastern States and can offer

INDUCEMENTS TO DEALERS

equal to any of the San Francisco Market

Watches and Jewelry

REPAIRED,

AND

JEWELRY MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

We employ the BEST WORKMEN only and guarantee all work done by us

GOLDSMITH BROS.,
Corner Front and Alder Streets.

Portland June 18th 1862

We also announce to Merchants and Miners that we will carry on the

Assay Business,

for the Assaying of

Gold, Silver and other Minerals.

One of our firm being a PRACTICAL ASSAYER whose Bars are well known in the San Francisco Market persons will find it to their advantage to have their Dust assayed by us

WE GUARANTEE THE CORRECTNESS OF OUR BARS and will promptly pay difference arising between us and the U S Mint assay

Depositors can also be present during the smelting process of their Dust

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

GOLD DUST

GOLDSMITH BROS.

Portland June 20 1862

Paris and New York Fashions!

Millinery

AND

FANCY GOODS,

at Wholesale and Retail by

MRS. E. VAN FRIDAGH,

First street, between Morrison and Alder,
PORTLAND

MRS VAN FRIDAGH being thankful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Dealers to her well-selected stock of

Millinery Goods

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OWN MADE BONNETS always on hand

Superintending the manufactory in her own workshop of everything [illegible] she feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to those patronizing her

Orders from the country promptly attended to

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

Bonnets Bleached altered and trimmed [illegible]

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS J. C. HAWTHORNE and J. A. CHAPMAN have formed a copartnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY in all its branches in this city

OFFICE—NO 139 FRONT STREET over Dr. Weatherford's Drug Store

Office Hours from 10 A M to [illegible] M and from [illegible]

N B—The particular [illegible] Drs HAWTHORNE & LORYEA [illegible] Insane Asylum and County Hospital [illegible] 113m

---

J B MITCHELL JOSEPH N DOLPH

MITCHELL & DOLPH

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY

Collections made and promptly remitted

OFFICE on Levee over the POST OFFICE [illegible]

EAGLE BAKERY,

Corner of First and Taylor sts.

SHARFF & CLAPP,

Keep constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail

BREAD PIES, CAKES, PILOT BREAD,

Boston, Butter, Sugar and Soda

CRACKERS.

Bread delivered to any part of the city Orders for Crackers, Pilot Bread &c, from a distance promptly attended to july[illegible]

Oysters! Oysters!!

IS STILL THE CRY!

JUST RECEIVED—per *Jennie Clark* and *Brother* 50 SACKS

Mr. Warren's Cultivated South Bay Oysters

THE FINEST AND LARGEST OYSTERS [illegible] at all hours at

F. DEKUM'S

CONFECTIONER AND OYSTER SALOON

First street

[illegible]12

New Books!

CARMINA SACRA [illegible]

CHARLES BARRETT'S

T. W. SMITH,

PRACTICAL GARDENER, offers his services [illegible]

All other laboring work done on the lowest terms [illegible] at the office

---

Notice to Apple Dealers.

FROM and after this date the supply of Apple Boxes [illegible] the Mill will be

Per Hundred $24 50

A Discount of ten Per Cent will be allowed on all bills [illegible]

Portland Nov [illegible] ARSON & PORTER

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

LEATHER,

AND SHOE FINDINGS.

WE HAVE [illegible] AND HAVE [illegible]

[illegible]

MINING BOOTS,

KIP AND CALF BOOTS

Benkert's Dress & Quilted Boots,

Ladies, Misses [illegible] GAITERS of the [illegible]

A FULL STOCK OF

LEATHER.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF AND KIP

OREGON [illegible] LEATHER

SANTA CRUZ AND [illegible] LEATHER

HARNESS AND [illegible]

RUSSET SHEEP AND COLORED LININGS &

WIBERG & STROWBRIDGE,
Front street,
Portland Oregon.

MILLER & KUEHN,

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,

and Jewelers,

Corner of First and Alder Streets,
PORTLAND OREGON

MILLER & KUEHN [illegible]

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

Diamonds, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, and

Clocks of all styles,

Which we offer to sell lower than any other house

Fine Watches, Chronometers and Clocks will be

Repaired with the Utmost Care

[illegible]

Solid Jewelry manufactured in the best and latest styles

Engraving Executed with neatness and dispatch

All our work warranted for one year

J B MILLER
C F KUEHN

Portland Jan 13 1862

JACOB COHEN

Front Street.

One Door South of Al[illegible] street,
PORTLAND OREGON

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS,

SPECTACLES, CUTLERY, &C.

All Goods sold by me are strictly warranted to be as represented.

Watch Repairing.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Fine Watches Clocks Jewelry &c

Having devoted many years to this branch of the business I am confident of giving satisfaction

All work warranted

Engraving of all Kinds

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

[illegible] JACOB COHEN

Pro Bono Publico!

IF YOU LOVE YOUR COUNTRY encourage Home Productions Why will you send abroad for wretchedly spurious articles when you can have the good and true and beautiful of Oregon material and Oregon workmanship close at your very doors!

Why impoverish your country and its mechanics by the circulation of Prejudice, or by parsimonious misdirection?

HORATIO COOKE & CO.,

Corner of Alder and Second sts , Portland,

Have now on hand a steadily constant ly increasing a Large Stock of

Household Furniture

of Oregon Material and Oregon Workmanship

The following articles will be found to be part of their stock

BEDSTEADS CHAIRS, BUREAUS,

TABLES CENTRE TABLES,

WRITING DESKS,

LADIES WORK STANDS,

WASH STANDS,

CHESS TABLES

ROCKING CHAIRS

ARM CHAIRS CRADLES

CRIBS SAFES

SASH AND DOORS

Other articles, too numerous to mention on the on hand or made to order.

The, supersaders would modestly refer to the most gracious public of the State of Oregon that they would gladly exchange any or all of the above articles for READY MONEY or any other article of commerce that will be the conveyance giving pleasurable sensations to the high contracting parties

[illegible]

Billiard and Ten Pin Balls turned to the most exact spherical conformation

Various kinds of turning executed with the beauty of true taste and the truth of true order

Lots fenced in with strength and beauty

Portable shelving for stores, strong and handsome Suitable alike for walls or central range, can be taken away at any time without injury or hindrance to the Store 12

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF BALLOU [illegible] KELLER [illegible]

[illegible] BALLOU
[illegible] KELLER

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

[illegible]

C. KELLER,
113 First street,
Between M[illegible] and Alder

Portland Nov [illegible] 18[illegible]

NOTARY PUBLIC and State [illegible] CHARLES BARRETT'S

OPPOSITION

PEOPLE'S LINE TO NEW YORK!

Route changed from Nicaragua to Isthmus of Panama

Through in 21 Days!

FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

THE [illegible] STEAMSHIP

Moses Taylor,

1,500 Tons,

[illegible]

Will be dispatched for Panama,

[illegible]

Thursday, December 11, 1862.

[illegible]

AMERICA,

[illegible] JEFF MAURY Commander

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued and directed to me out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, in favor of J. F. Miller against Hosking Stout for the sum of $1061 85 judgment for [illegible] [illegible] I have levied upon all the right, title and interest which said Stout had on the first day of April 1862 in the following described real estate in the city of Portland Oregon Lots No 1, 2 3 4 [illegible] and 8 in Block No 112, Lots No 1 2 3 [illegible] in Block No 211. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell the above described real estate at public auction on Saturday the 10th day of January 1863 or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of $1061 8[illegible] with interest thereon at the rate of one and one half per cent per month from the 10th September 1862 and costs of suit.

[illegible] No 112 [illegible] and 8 in Block No 112 will be sold [illegible] Lots No 1, 2, 3, 4 [illegible] No 211 will be sold in front of the Court House [illegible] Sale to commence at the [illegible] o'clock A M

R J LADD, Sheriff
Multnomah County

Portland Dec 10, 1862

OPPOSITION,

And every Californian will give it a preference for the public good as well as his own private advantage which will be secured by

Reduced Fare, Good Accommodations and Quick Trips!

This line is intended to be a permanent and is not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off Speed Safety and attention to Comfort of Passengers will be made the [illegible] To secure these, no merchandise freight other than specie will be taken.

The MOSES TAYLOR is built with

Water-Tight Compartments

And is unequalled for safety as well as speed

For information or passage apply to

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO Agents,
225 and 227 Battery st San Francisco

Notice.

THAT WHEAT SHEAF WHISKEY BISCUIT OR [illegible] Jules Robin & Co [illegible] Brandies, cannot be excelled in Portland, and [illegible] only be had at retail at the

SHADES SALOON!

[illegible] Alder street Portland

James Costello, Prop'r.

Portland Dec 9 1862 dat

SCHOOL.

J. R. STINSON'S

English and Classical School,

IN THE BASEMENT OF THE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE

Terms moderate.

Holiday Presents!

DO NOT wait to buy cake and appropriate Presents Call at

GOLDSMITH BROS.,

Where you will find the Largest and best Selected Stock of

Jeweler,

Watches,

Diamonds,

In the State!

Portland Dec 9th 1862 dif

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah made on the 4th day of December A D 1862, authorizing and directing me to sell certain of the real estate of Prince Caruthers deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the costs and expenses of administration [illegible] at public auction on Saturday the 2[illegible] day of December A D 1862 [illegible] A M and sunset of said day, the following described real estate [illegible] Caruthers [illegible] Number twenty [illegible] twenty two (22) twenty three (23) [illegible] twenty five (25) twenty six (26) twenty seven (27) [illegible] thirty one (31) thirty two (32) thirty three (33) [illegible] thirty five (35) thirty six (36) [illegible] and thirty eight (38) and constituting [illegible] Caruthers Addition to the City of Portland [illegible]

[illegible]

French Store,

MR. P. TRAPET,

First street, Second Door from Alder st.

PORTLAND

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC in general that he is receiving by every steamer the

Latest and best brands of Liquors

[illegible] Wholesale and Retail

ALL SORTS OF GROCERIES,

[illegible] CHEAP FOR CASH.

Portland, August 1st 1862

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Morrison and First streets

[illegible] SMITH Proprietor

THIS NEW AND SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT is [illegible] The Rooms are all [illegible]

RESTAURANT [illegible]

FRESH VENISON

and Fresh Salmon

AT

FARRELL'S MARKET,

Corner First and Alder sts.,

BEST IN THE MARKET [illegible]

Legal Tenders!

WE CONTINUE to take [illegible] Legal Tenders [illegible]

[illegible]

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

ARE UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR

BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION

—AND—

Efficiency in working.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BE WELL MADE simple in its construction and easily kept in order should make a strong lock stitch alike on both sides of the material and should sew any and all materials that can be sewed

It should be able to use cotton thread or silk directly from the spool and to sew from coarse to fine and from thick to thin with rapidity and without changing the tension It should also be able to make the tension greater or less on both the under and upper threads and with uniformity and should have a *straight* needle curved ones being liable to break

The needle should have perpendicular motion—this is indispensable for heavy work

It should be able to bind with a binder hem with a hemmer should stitch fell run and gather and should be always ready to work

It should be capable of using the same size thread on both sides of the work and of using different colored thread or silk above and below to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united

It should be able to make a long or short stitch and to fasten off the seam and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch, and to run easily and make but little noise

It should have a wheel feed no others are in constant contact with the work

It should not be liable to get out of order; neither should it require a screw driver or wrench to set the needle

It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress

It should not form a ridge on the under side or ravel

The undersigned are General Agents for the general supervision of these unrivalled machines for Pacific States and Western Coast of Mexico

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery street San Francisco

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Corner of First and Salmon streets,
Agents in Portland

ap9 1aw

ASSAY OFFICE.

TRACY & KING,

ASSAYERS,

Portland, Oregon.

E. W TRACY, MARK A KING,
Late Assistant Assayer in the
United States Mint, San Francisco.

WE REFER by permission to—

ROBT J STEVENS
Superintendent U S Mint San Francisco

CONRAD WIEGAND,
Assayer U S Mint San Francisco.

WALTER S DENIO,
Melter and Refiner, U S Mint, San Francisco.

We would also call attention to the following certificate

"BRANCH OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
San Francisco, California
ASSAYER'S OFFICE Dec 20 1861

"This is to certify that MARK A KING has been engaged as an Assistant Assayer in the U S Mint at San Francisco from Oct 1857 till the present time

"His manipulations as an Assayer have been skillful and accurate

"Parties desirous of availing themselves of the services of a reliable practical Assayer may feel confidence in engaging Mr KING

(signed) CONRAD WIEGAND, Assayer

We make returns for dust deposited with us for assay in six hours

We are prepared to advance coin on dust for assay!

OFFICE WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

May 21 1862 dtf

M. SELLER & CO.,

FRONT STREET,

Opposite the Metropolis Hotel,

PORTLAND OREGON,

IMPORTERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.

German and French

LOOKING GLASSES

WILLOW WARE,

Also the Greatest Assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Yankee Notions, &c.

Is always on hand.

LAMPS of all descriptions,

KEROSINE OIL AND CAMPHENE.

Goods packed so they can go safe to any destination

September 5 1862 1m

STRAHLE'S EXCHANGE

COR. FIRST AND STARK STS.,

PORTLAND,

In Raleigh's New Fire-Proof Brick Building, Up Stairs.

THE undersigned having leased the above rooms, and at great expense has fitted them up in magnificent style as a

FIRST CLASS BILLIARD SALOON,

Where will be found three of JACOB STRAHLE'S FIRST CLASS PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, Double Spring Cushioned In addition to the above are two elegant Private Rooms for the accommodation of the patrons of the House Also a good Bar well furnished with first class Liquors and Segars Philadelphia Brewery California Ale & &

These rooms are well lighted and ventilated and those who are fond of handling the cue will find this one of most refined and pleasant locations in the city

A SPLENDID LUNCH will be served up every morning and evening at the usual hours

The proprietors pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared on their part to make this the great Billiard Emporium of the City of Portland

A share of the public patronage is solicited

Sept 10 1862 JOHN STRAHLE & CO

$100 Reward---

For any case of Syphilis in any stage which DOCTOR LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure No restraint is necessary upon the medicine, it sits is entirely upon its own [illegible] thousands who have wasted their money [illegible] and will cure thousands more [illegible] Balsam No 1 for first and second stages [illegible] Balsam No 2 for Tertiary Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism Price $[illegible] per [illegible] on receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the State Notice—We have no agents for this medicine and are the sole proprietors and manufacturers Orders must be direct to us to obtain the genuine Observe with the [illegible] manufacturer [illegible] upon each inside label We guarantee a perfect and [illegible] cure

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD
Importers Wholesale and Retail Druggists
[illegible] San Francisco

Also Sole Agents for the [illegible] SPANISH ANTIDOTE [illegible]

[illegible] oct3 3m

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

For 1000 Tons and clear from Rats!

W. W. Baker & Co.,

HAVE SECURED the above amount adjoining the NEW WHARF

Our terms are reasonable

Persons who have Freight come down the Willamette and destined for the Upper Columbia would do well to give them a call [illegible] THEY OFFER INDUCEMENTS

Portland November 1st 1862 1m

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Since your last assembling another year of health and bountiful harvest has passed, and while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will yet be well.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted in compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at other periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which at the beginning of our domestic difficulties so unwisely and so unnecessarily, we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country, but the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the National arms, and which were greatly exaggerated by our disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice. The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people has necessarily disturbed the social conditions, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century—it has at the same time excited the political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne taking part in any controversies between parties and factions in any such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolutions. We have left to every nation the executive conduct and arrangement of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merit than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would be unwise. The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of real pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a zealous respect for the authorities of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens. The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues has been carried into full effect under the Act of Congress, for that purpose. A blockade of three thousand miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity, like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on a trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions and possibly to produce recriminations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds, I have as far as possible, heard and redressed the complaints which have been preferred by foreign powers. There is however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens, suffer wrongs from naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of those States are not prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign ministers thus introduced, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordens Riola*, which vessel was, in May 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockade force off Charleston from leaving that port with a cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

COLONIZATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent Acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from motives of prejudice, others upon patriotic principles, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstanstances, I have declined to give any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such parties in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary removal of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon condition which shall be equally just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent could go from here, with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries—not so willing as I think their interests demand. I believe, however, that their opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the Independent States of our continent but more friendly relations than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its sessions without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph wire with the wire that is being extended across the Russian Empire.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the resources of Government and to diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions of these Territories with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the Republic's credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflection as to the best means of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payment by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them a universal currency, and has satisfied, partially, at least, and for the time the long felt want of an uniform circulating medium, leaving thereby to the people immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with a due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Prompt and certain convertibility into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest protection against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether the circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of bankage institutions, under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations, the Government might furnish circulating notes on security of United States Bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, and being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always with certainty, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest of bonds, would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general extension of the system would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady demand for Government Bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible all existing interests by the opportunity offered to existing institutions, to substitute a uniform National circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862, were $583 885,247 06, of which sum $49,099,302 62 were derived from customs; $1,795 331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,208 77; from miscellaneous sources $931,789 69; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50; the remainder, $257,065 80 was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were, for Congressional, Executive and Judicial purposes, $50,819,001 21; loans, post office and deficiencies collection of revenues, and other dues and charges, $14 129 701; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under War Department, $394,368,407 38; under Navy Department, $42,674,504 69; for interest on public debt, $13,190,324 45; and for the payment of the public debt including reimbursement of temporary loan and redemption, $96,096,928 09; making an aggregate of $570,700 25, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1862, of $13,043 546 81. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096 928 09 expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures $474,744,778 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statement and views I invite your most considerate attention.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The reports of Secretary of Navy and Secretary of War are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief extracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations executed through their departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with the several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a difference of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57. These results are in fact owing to the cessation of mail conveyance in the insurrectionary States and in part to a careful review of all expenditures in that department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has also opened a correspondence through the Department of State with foreign governments proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of our country, has been favorably entertained and agreed to by all the governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in his report respecting the further legislation required in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: The public lands have ceased to be a source of public revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sales of public lands were $137,477 26, a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers, that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of general land office and cost of surveying and bringing the land into market. The discrepancy between the sums here stated as arising from the sale of public lands and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury report includes a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior Department, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury Department.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers during the past year manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points engaged in open hostilities against the white settlers in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas revoked their allegiance to the United States and entered into a treaty with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States; he alleges that they were constrained by superior forces, to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlers in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men, women and children. These attacks were wholly unexpected, and therefore no defense had been prepared. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources about the time hostilities commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made on the white settlements, by all the tribes between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Minnesota has suffered severely. The people of that State manifest a strong anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against more hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details, and I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad, and suggests the earliest completion of the road and also the favorable action of Congress on the project now pending before them, for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be mentioned at greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon these subjects. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War and now transmitted to Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

I respectfully ask your attention to carrying out the provisions of the Act of the 15th of May last. I have caused the department of agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commission informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchange both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvement in agriculture, in the introduction of new products and in the collection of agricultural statistics of the different States. I am also informed that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized, will not only meet approbation but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends and become the useful source of advantage to all our people.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the 22d of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully call your attention to what may be called compensated emancipation. A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws. The territory is only the part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and productions are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people. In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore I beg to repeat: One section of our country believes that slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be thickly populated on both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive clause along with all other Constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take in that clause. But there is another difficulty. The great interior section bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British domain, west by the Rocky Mountains and south by the line along which the cultivation of corn and cotton meet, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Territories of Dekotah, Nebraska and part of Colorado, has about ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the revolted States, and certainly more than one million miles of surface. One half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that territorially speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, being the deposit of great mineral wealth, and also the richest undeveloped region in the production of provisions, grains, grasses and all such proceeds from them, that this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world is certain from statistics of the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also from the large and rapidly increasing amount of the products. We shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented, and yet this region has no sea coast, touching no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now may find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America by New Orleans, to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassments onerous to trade regulations, and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and the slave country, or place it south of Kentucky or north of the Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade with any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west and south, are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They do, and each of them must, have access to the right of way without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, but from the lands we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but will multiply and not mitigate evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure it cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it can without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation. With this view I recommend the following resolution and articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as part or parts of said Constitution, namely:

Article 1. Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time before the 1st of January, A. D. 1900, shall receive compensation in bonds from the United States, bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census, such bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. And afterwards any State having received bonds as aforesaid and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article 2. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

Art. 3. Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion would never have existed; without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is a great diversity of sentiment and policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation; some would remove the freed people from the United States, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be compromise, among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concession. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. In the first article, the main points are first the emancipation, secondly the length of time for consummating it, thirty-seven years, and thirdly the compensation. The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time saves both races from the evils of sudden derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to those now living as slaves, but it really gives them much. It saves them from vagrancy and destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives assurance that their posterity shall be forever free. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation and generally the mode of making it. This would seem to further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who pay and not to receive will object, yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense the liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property acquired by descent and by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealers in them, it may not be quite safe to say the south has been more responsible than the north for its continuance.

If the slaveholder objects that his property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge, and if with less money or money now easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means better than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it? Then let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March and consider whether if the measure had been promptly accepted in some of the slave States the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a large sum than to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay it while we are able.

The aggregate necessary for compensated emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash, nor the issue of bonds any faster than emancipation progressed, and these might not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we should probably have one hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from 1790 to 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period, with our abundant room? Were our territory as limited as the British Isles, certainly our population could not expand as stated. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000, with a population averaging 73⅓ persons to the square mile. And why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, and other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If not, then we are at some time to be as populous as Europe. When this may be we may judge by the past and present, but much depends on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average of Europe—population of 73⅓ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and Jersey each 80. Two other States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, increased in as rapid a ratio since the passing of that point as ever before, while not one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity. In the aggregate we find its population and ratios of increase for several decennial periods as follows:

In 1790	3,929,827	
In 1800	[illegible]	[illegible] 100
In 1810	7,239,814	[illegible] 45 100
In 1820	[illegible]	[illegible] 13 100
In 1830	[illegible]	[illegible] 100
In 1840	[illegible]	32 67 100
In 1850	[illegible]	[illegible] 100
In 1860	[illegible]	[illegible] 100

This shows an average decennial increase of 34 60-100 per cent in population through seventy years from the first to our last census. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these several periods is either two per cent below or two per cent above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result:

In 1870	42,323,341
In 1880	56,966,216
In 1890	76,677,872
In 1900	103,208,415
In 1910	138,918,526
In 1920	186,984,335
In 1930	251,680,914

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory at seventy-three and a third to the square mile being of capacity to contain 217,186,000—and we will reach this if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long exhausting war springing from the only element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, bringing lesser ones indefinitely, would retard our population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt but that the extent of it would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, precipitate peace, insure this increase of population and proportionately increase wealth of the country. With this we should pay all emancipation would cost, without our other debt, better than we our other debt could pay our other debt without it. If we had all wed our old National debt to run at six per cent per annum, at simple interest from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till to day, without paying any thing for either principle or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed on it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent. and runs faster than interest upon the public debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debts. This, however, would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but shows the great importance of time, in this connection and the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number one hundred million, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when our number is thirty one millions. In a word it shows a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan, and then the latter will cost no precious blood, no life. It will be a saving of both. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing. It comes to naught, unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization and yet I wish to say there is an objection against colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments that time is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible, through time and eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely do no more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part of white laborers to bring their labor in greater demand and consequently enhance the value of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and by precisely so much you would increase the demand for white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Will liberation make them any more numerous? If they were equally distributed among the whites of the country, there would be one colored person to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there is something to run from. Heretofore colored people have fled North to some extent, from bondage, and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee for, their own master will give them wages at least till new laborers can be procured, and freed men in time will gladly give labor for wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with the people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on mutural interest involved, and in that event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? As practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any interruption Northward, because of the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to whites in the District of Columbia, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands nor to those made free by the Act of Congress abolishing slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles, is recommended, not but a restoration of national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of Sept 22d, 1862 be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. Notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State that may adopt emancipation before this plan is acted on is hereby earnestly renewed. This plan is recommended as a measure, not in exclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan will, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone. It would cost less, considering the amount and manner of payment and the times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely on force. It is most likely it will cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent, constitutional law, [illegible] obtained now upon constitutional terms with this assurance would end the struggle and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity of a paper addressed to the Congress of the Nation by its Chief Magistrate, nor do I forget that some few of you are my seniors, or that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs, yet I trust in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted that the plan I propose, if adopted will shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditures of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that if Congress and the Executive Committee secure its adoption, the good people will respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not can any of us imagine better, but can any of us do better? Object whatsoever possible, still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall serve our country. Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the last generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget while we say this. The world knows we do know how to save the Union. We know how to save it. We hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we insure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful and glorious. Just such a way which if followed the world will applaud and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.